App. F. IX-4

Previous Referenees

1957-68 (C.V)

File No. 23-3/

Serial Nos. 1-6

Letter References

A.H 49-38 (1-3)

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Six

P.72/E

Part B for April 1938

SUBJECT.

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Dept for 1936-37.

J 7061-130

29-3-38

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—18-8-37

To The Dir of Agri
The Rev. Commr
The D.Cs. of Dts & Amens

Reviews the

7/5/38

Prov. Vet
1936-37

CV 23-37-1

TEL. ADDRESS: "AGRI., BANGALORE."
Code: 5th Edition A.B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE, 2406

No. Ros. 287 - He 105/37-38. Dated 1st November 193 7

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
3 NOV 1937
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

FROM

T. G. RAMA IYER, ESQ., B.A.,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

Dev. Dept.
To

M. Venkatanaranappa, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, Dev. Deptt., Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, in triplicate, the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37, together with my review thereon.

Submitted with a draft Go- for the Superintendent-in-Council's approval

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Agriculture.

kvs.

Issued
6.11.37

Administration report — yr. ending C.V.)

N/
C-V

File No. 23 of 1937. | General and Revenue Secretariat

3 Draft review is put up for approval
Secy 24/1
(& Draft)
(& Secretariat)
MW. 19.1.38 KG 19-1-38
KG 28/1

3324 23/2

OFFICE SECOND MEMBER, GOVT. OF ORISSA 20 JAN. 1938 No. 5254

6 The draft may be typed
Secy 20/1/38
MW 20.1.38
KG 21.1.38

7. Four Engl. and
Secy 23/1
(8 Oriya Trans.)
(9 Secretariat)
KG 25.1.38.
MW. 27.1.38.
KG 27.1.

3×23 23/1

10 The total daily attendance is given as 4,72,112. The average daily attendance may be worked out for each institution.

11 We have on the average one lady visitor for 71,000 heads of cattle. (To be verified). What are the corresponding figures for the major provinces of Bombay?

12 A sentence or two may be added in the review regarding the work of the Research Officer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF GOVT. OF ORISSA 28 JAN. 1938 No. 5487

13 I should also like to say that the hospital work of most of the lady Inspectors is not enough to occupy & occupy their full time and that they should devote themselves more largely to live stock work. The Director of Veterinary Services in the matter

KG 29/1
MW. 31.1.38.
28/1/38

Serial No.

D 3474 dt 10-11-37 The Supdt, Govt Printing.

forwards a copy of the Administration report for print with instructions.

D 3475 Copy to Dr. of Agri.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0284—GPB—30,000—13-8-37

Administration report given C.V.D. 3

24 V4483

General and Revenue Secretariat | or File No. 23 of 1937. | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

14 A draft is put up for approval

Reply

31/1

15 Issued KG 2/2/38

3 D.O. No-5624 dt 1-2-38 To Dir. of Agri.

Calls for the information.

4 From the Director of Agriculture

No Roc 287-4c 105-/37-38 dated 14/2/38

Gives the statement of average daily attendance of the Veterinary Institutions in the State called for.

16 Submitted for perusal with reply to the members remarks. Further report from the Dir. will be awaited

Reply

17 KG 24/2

25 Dep. Secy.)

I/C. Secretariat

MW 2.3.38.

KG 2/3

29 MW 3/3/38

MW 4.3.38.

20 Remind Dir. KG 4/3

24 Sgd. R. Secretary

Issue KG 4/3

Issued D.O. No D 6523 Dy 7.3.38 to the Dir. of Agri.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. MAR 1938 6397

TYPING SECTION. 2 FEB 193 GENL. & REV. SECTT.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 028—GPB—30,000—13-3-37

Administration Report of the C.V.D. for 1936-37

4 C.N 246/5/4483/5237

File No. 23 of 1937. | General and Revenue Secretariat

From the Dir of Agriculture
No RoC 287-GC 10573/37-38 dt 17/3/38
Furnishes the information called for
A statement of average daily attendance of the Veterinary Institutions in the State, is flagged E and a statement showing the number of head of cattle per Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the British Bombay Presidency & Mysore flagged Q.
The draft review portion has also been revised in the light of the Members minute (Para 12 & 13) above.
Raj Member's minute dated 28/1/38

DEWAN'S OFFICE
26 MAR 1938
No. 6529

SECOND MEMBER INCIL.
22 MAR 1938
No. 7626

Sec
243 MW

The figure supplied by the Dir. of Agr. (Statement Q) is 61,093 heads of cattle for distribution. (Refer to Member's minute, para 11.)

GC 22/3

Dy Secy.)
Secretariat

MW. 22/3

GC 23/3

MW 23/3/38

MW 23/3/38

GC 25/3

Dewan) 26-3-38

MW 23/3/38 GC/2483

4871 22/3

Administration report for the C.V.D. 5

General and Revenue Secretariat | C.V. File No. 23 of 1937. | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

6

D 7061-130 dy 2-4-1938. To the Dir. of agri The Rev: Commr, the D. cs of Dis. of Pol: Bd, Pol: Mysore City Municipality, The Comm City Mul. Cl: Bangalore, Pol: R.S.D. Samy Bd. Hds: of Departments.

Reviews the Administration report of the C.V.D for the year 1936-37.

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL SECOND MEMBER 11 APR. 1938 No. 7596

DEWAN'S OFFICE 14 APR. 1938 No. 6931

Two drafts F.N. & S.N. are submitted for approval

Sir

5/4

5/4 Pshw

Dew. Secy.

Secretary Dewan

11/5

10.4. 11/5/4

F.N. signed by Member.

CB 13/4/38

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0284—GPB—30,000—13-3-37

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject.—

Administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37.

I submit herewith for His Highness' gracious perusal the A. Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for Q. the year 1936-37 with the Government review thereon.

N. Madhava Rau
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
13th April 1938.

7

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second *Member of Council on the ~~subject of~~* Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37 with the Government review thereon *for His Highness' gracious* ~~approval~~ perusal.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

Fernhill,
14th April 1938.

8

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37 with the Government review thereon.

Chief Secy
MS
22-4-38 No. 605

ITM 2/4

Order.

~~KRW~~
19/4/38

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

H H 5-96 9

SUBJECT:—

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37 with the Government review thereon

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before/after~~ issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

25.4.38.

Through the Secretary to Government,

~~Political~~ Department.

7993
25.4.38.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

26/4

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

25/4/38

Secy to Govt:
Genl Deptt:
with Compliments

28/4

28.4.

28/4

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

WD 1170—G.P.B.—1,000—24-12-36

Review on the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936 - 37.

Mr. K. Krishnaiengar continued to be in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year.

There were 124 outbreaks of Rinderpest during the year. The epidemic was severe in the Kadur District and parts of the Shimoga District. The source of infection was traced to an infected herd of buffaloes taken for sale from village to village by cattle dealers from the British Indian provinces who left the sick animals in many roadside villages.

38,520 animals were protected by Goat Virus alone and 1290 by the Serum Simultaneous method. 1414 outbreaks of Anthrax were registered during the year. All but 9 were attended to during the year. The disease was severe in Mysore division and caused severe loss also in some villages of Challakere Taluk. 19,990 animals were protected against anthrax during the year. There were 456 outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia registered and all of them were attended. Preventive inoculations were done promptly. 1273 outbreaks of Black quarter were registered. All but 14 were attended to. 226 outbreaks of Sheep-pox were registered during the year and all were treated. 41,115 sheep were protected with vaccine during the year. 2222 outbreaks of other contagious diseases were registered during the year. Many of these were wrongly registered as contagious diseases owing to ignorance of the village officers. There were 72 Veterinary institutions during the year as against 68 in the previous year. 2,50,227 fresh cases were admitted in these institutions as against 2,83,603 in the previous year. 19,121 operations were conducted and 26,571 castrations were performed in these institutions. Bangalore and Mysore hospital were supplied with Bio-ray apparatus for the treatment of chronic and skin and nervous cases.

The Veterinary hospital buildings at Sagar and Chikmagalur were completed by the donors and the buildings handed over to the Department. Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar and Messrs. T.S. Madappa and Padmarajiah are donating Veterinary Dispensary buildings

P.t.o.

at ~~Sagar and Chik~~ Holenarasipur, Nanjangud and Saligrama respectively. The buildings donated at Anekal, Gubbi, and Chintamani are making fair progress.

The Veterinary Inspectors have treated 52,845 cases, conducted 1241 operations and castrated 41,061 animals in the villages while on tour. 78 cattle fairs were held during the year and all of them were attended by the Veterinary Inspectors.

The work of the Veterinary Department was satisfactory during the year.

Director of Agriculture.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1936-37.

1. I continued to be in charge of the Department during the year under report.

2. Gazetted Officers of the Department and charge.

Mr. R.M. Patankar held charge of Tumkur Division till 16th December 1936 after which he availed of the combined leave granted to him. Mr. B.V. Venkatachar held charge of Bangalore Division till 28th April 1937 and was in additional charge of Tumkur Division also from 16th December 1936 to 28th April 1937, when he was transferred to the permanent charge of Tumkur Division. He continued there till 15th May 1937 and availed himself of one month's Privilege leave from that date. He rejoined duty on 16th May 1937 and continued there for the rest of the official year. Subedar T.V.Manikraj and Mr. N. Krishniengar continued to be in charge of Mysore and Shimoga Divisions. Mr. N. Krishniengar was also in additional charge of the Tumkur Division when the permanent Assistant Superintendent was on leave.

Mr. N.R. Srinivasa Iyengar was working as Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Lancers till 23rd June 1936, and was transferred to Mysore Horse, where he continued till the end of the year. Mr. S.R. Bapu was promoted as officiating Assistant Superintendent, vice Mr. R.M. Patankar granted combined leave, and was continued on other duty in the Forest Department. Mr. C.V. Govinda Rao, the next senior Veterinary Inspector was appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent vice Mr. S.R. Bapu, on other duty and was posted to the charge of the Bangalore Division on 28th April 1937 and he continued in the appointment for the rest of the year under report.

Dr. P.M. Narainswamy Naidu continued to be in charge of Research work. His designation was changed to "Veterinary Research Officer" during the year. Mr. K. Ranganatha Rao continued to be in charge of Johne's Disease work in addition to other Diseases he was dealing with.

3. Seasonal Conditions.

The Seasonal conditions were fair throughout the year. There was neither scarcity offodder nor dearth of water for the cattle.

4. Professional work of Divisional Officers.

All the Divisional Officers have evinced great interest in professional work and conducted some of the major operations in several Institutions under their control and have suggested treatment of complicated cases. Mr. N. Krishniengar of Shimoga Division visited forty outbreaks personally to have first-hand information and to study the duration of reaction in Goat Virus and he observed reactions even after fourteen days unlike in Serum Simultaneous inoculations. He conducted inoculations in Koratagere and Karanapuram villages against Rinderpest. In Santhebennur of Channagiri Taluk, he ~~conducted~~ did more than hundred inoculations against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. He co-operated with the Veterinary Inspectors in the field, besides personally attending to cases himself. While at head-quarters he attended to the head-quarter Hospital regularly and the present efficiency of Shimoga Hospital is due largely to his personal interest in professional work.

Mr. C.V. Govinda Rao of Bangalore Division attended to 105 surgical cases besides two major operations. He co-operated with the scientific section in the investigation of Ankylostomiasis among dogs in one of the kennels consisting

of

of Australian Terriers in Bangalore and his efforts in promptly sending 81 bowel washings for examination and treating the positive cases by tetrachlorethylene was of immense benefit to the owners.

Cases of complicated ailments in horses were carefully diagnosed by him in mofussil places while on tour and the treatment adopted thereon was found effective. He took a great interest in the study of Warts in dogs and the treatment adopted by him with Bismuth Salicylate was very successful. He has also contributed an article on this, both to the "Veterinary Record" published in London and to the "Indian Veterinary Journal" of Madras, for the benefit of the profession.

5. Contagious Diseases.

Rinderpest. There were no Rinderpest outbreaks requiring attention at the commencement of the year. Unfortunately, this deadly disease of cattle appeared after a lapse of some years, in the Southern part of Shimoga District in the month of October 1936. A thorough investigation made, as to the source of infection, has revealed that the origin and spread of the disease was through some infected herd of buffaloes driven by cattle dealers from the British Indian Provinces, through villages in Mysore State, for sale. These dealers are reported to have marched from village to village leaving sick animals in the many roadside villages and thus spreading the disease. Further, in their anxiety to sell the herd as early as possible, they are said to have lowered the prices very considerably which tempted many a poor villager to purchase these sick animals in the incubation stage of the disease, though looking apparently healthy. The infection to other villages was from these villages subsequently.

One hundred and twenty four outbreaks of Rinderpest were registered during the year. The disease was very severe in Kadur District and in parts of Shimoga District during the year. Prompt measures were undertaken to keep the disease well under control. The Deputy Commissioners were approached to restrict the movement of cattle in infected villages and in some instances, in the infected areas. Preventive inoculations were undertaken in infected villages. Important cattle fairs of Rampur and Kudli were stopped and assemblage of cattle in any form was discouraged. Extra men were drafted and intensive inoculation work was undertaken, ringing out areas where Rinderpest was severe, thus creating protective belts in order to arrest the apread of the disease.

Thirty eight thousand five hundred and twenty animals were protected by Goat Virus alone and one thousand two hundred and ninety by the Serum Simultaneous method. The Serum Simultaneous method was confined to debilitated and pregnant animals and also buffaloes in malnad, as these have been found by experience, to be very susceptible to the reaction following Goat Virus alone inoculation and many would even succumb in the absence of either simultaneous or previous protection with Serum. Another noticeable peculiarity of Goat Virus inoculation was the late reactions observed, unlike in the Serum Simultaneous method. In several instances the reactions have been observed even after 14 days, and the matter is under investigation, if this late reaction observed in Goat Virus inoculations is a general rule or only exceptional.

There were 18 outbreaks of Rinderpest still to be attended to at the end of the year.

Anthrax. Only six outbreaks of Anthrax were pending at the beginning of the year. One thousand four hundred and

fourteen

fourteen outbreaks were registered during the year. One thousand four hundred and eleven have been attended to, leaving nine to be attended to at the close of the year. The disease was severe in Mysore Division and caused severe loss in some villages of Challakere Taluk in Chitaldrug District. Detailed investigation undertaken by the Veterinary Research Officer on the spot, revealed that the cause of severe mortality among sheep in this area was due to a strain of Anthrax bacillus, peculiarly virulent for sheep, ~~hence the failure experienced after protective inoculations carried out by heterologous Serum and Vaccine~~. The Veterinary Research Officer has isolated this particular strain and has prepared an autogenous specific vaccine, which has been employed with encouraging results.

Nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety two animals were protected against Anthrax during the year as against eighteen thousand eight hundred and eighty six of the previous year.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. There were six outbreaks pending attention at the beginning of the year. Four hundred and fifty six outbreaks were registered and all of them were attended to within the close of the year. While the ~~distribution~~ incidence of this disease was ~~mostly noticed~~ rather mild, in the entire area of the Mysore Division, Tumkur Division had it very severely among milch buffaloes, though only confined to a few Northern Taluks of Chitaldrug District. The prompt measures of preventive inoculations were much appreciated by the ryots. The Vaccine alone inoculation has been the method adopted even in villages where the infection was sporadic, whereas in outbreaks where heavy infection was noticed, the sero vaccination was adopted to prevent any possible danger. Thirty thousand three hundred and fifty six animals in all,

were

were protected against this disease, as against forty seven thousand one hundred and thirty two of the previous year.

Black-quarter. Fourteen outbreaks were pending attention at the commencement of the year. One thousand two hundred and seventy three were registered; one thousand two hundred and fifty nine were attended to. Fifty animals were protected with Black-quarter filtrate, five hundred and sixty four animals with filtrate and serum, and eighty seven thousand four hundred and eighty one with bacterin. Bacterin protection has practically replaced the older methods. It has been observed that bacterin possesses higher protective value against Black-quarter than filtrate and that the mortality among the animals protected with bacterin was almost negligible.

Sheep Pox. Three outbreaks were pending attention from the previous year and two hundred and twenty six were registered and two hundred and twenty nine were attended to. Forty one thousand one hundred and fifteen sheep were protected with vaccine during the year as against twenty four thousand four hundred and thirty one of last year.

Parasitic Diarrhoea. Mortality and economic loss due to Parasitic Diarrhoea continued to be serious in parts of the State. Owing to the intensive cultivation of available lands under several irrigation schemes, most of the pastures are all reclaimed for wet cultivation. Due to frequent inundations and imperfect or no drainage, the neighbourhood of villages in these localities are becoming water-logged or more often choked up with weeds and rank vegetation, forming favourable grounds for breeding snails and other intermediary hosts causing Parasitic Diarrhoea among cattle and sheep. In the Mandya canal area and in parts of Koppa, where selected

areas

areas were sprayed with copper sulphate simultaneously with treatment of bad cases of Diarrhoea, beneficial results have been reported. This work will be extended during the coming year.

Other Contagious Diseases. There were seventeen outbreaks pending attention at the commencement of the year. Two thousand two hundred and twenty two outbreaks were registered during the course of the year and attended to. Many of the outbreaks were found on investigation to be ~~no other than~~ due to wrong nomenclature of ordinary diseases in "Contagious" columns of cattle mortality registers mostly due to the ignorance of village officers in noting or reporting. Standing Orders of Government provide for simultaneous recording of mortality from contagious diseases in monthly mortality returns of the village and of reporting outbreaks of contagious diseases in outbreak report forms, to the authorities concerned. The orders also provide for review by the Amildars of cattle mortality returns received from villages. If this review is strictly adhered to and if the Amildars ~~strictly~~ instruct village officers regarding the non-reporting of contagious diseases after verification in their offices, each time such deaths are recorded, it would make the village officers to be prompt in reporting the outbreaks of contagious diseases and would facilitate the officers of this Department to attend to such outbreaks much earlier. ~~Also~~ This quick attention to the reported outbreaks would also educate the village officers in cases where there has been a wrong nomenclature of the disease.

Revenue Officers may also bring home to the village officers, the importance of these mortality returns and of reporting contagious diseases promptly, during the course of Jamabandi and inspection tours.

There are certain diseases of animals in this State which are obscure in nature and investigation of some of these have been taken on hand to study remedial measures. Instructions have also been issued to the Divisional Officers to promptly visit such of the outbreaks which could not be diagnosed easily by the local Veterinary Inspectors and to take up remedial measures and in cases where they required the suggestions of the Veterinary Research Officers to indent for their services by telegram.

7. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There were sixty eight Veterinary Institutions at the beginning of the year. Four more were opened at Harihar, Turuvekere, Sidlaghatta and French Rocks during the year. The distribution of these dispensaries and the cattle census each Dispensary has to cater for, has been indicated in the Map. The Royal Commission on Agriculture have recommended that there should be one Veterinary Officer for every twenty five thousand head of cattle. On the basis of this recommendation, Mysore State, with a cattle census of fifty one lakhs twenty nine thousand eight hundred and sixteen, should have about two hundred and five Veterinarians and it should be possible to approach this ideal if a scheme spread over for ten or fifteen years is chalked out and followed. Two lakhs fifty thousand two hundred and twenty seven fresh cases were admitted in these Institutions as against two lakhs eighty three thousand six hundred and three fresh cases admitted in the previous year. The small decrease ~~in this~~ is due to the absence of Foot and Mouth disease in several parts of the State during the year under report.

Nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty one operations were conducted and twenty six thousand five hundred and

seventy

areas were sprayed with copper sulphate simultaneously with treatment of bad cases of Diarrhoea, beneficial results have been reported. This work will be extended during the coming year.

Other Contagious Diseases. There were seventeen outbreaks pending attention at the commencement of the year. Two thousand two hundred and twenty two outbreaks were registered during the course of the year and attended to. Many of the outbreaks were found on investigation to be ~~no other than~~ due to wrong nomenclature of ordinary diseases in "Contagious" columns of cattle mortality registers mostly due to the ignorance of village officers in noting or reporting. Standing Orders of Government provide for simultaneous recording of mortality from contagious diseases in monthly mortality returns of the village and of reporting outbreaks of contagious diseases in outbreak report forms, to the authorities concerned. The orders also provide for review by the Amildars of cattle mortality returns received from villages. If this review is strictly adhered to and if the Amildars ~~strictly~~ instruct village officers regarding the non-reporting of contagious diseases after verification in their offices, each time such deaths are recorded, it would make the village officers to be prompt in reporting the outbreaks of contagious diseases and would facilitate the officers of this Department to attend to such outbreaks much earlier. ~~Also~~ This quick attention to the reported outbreaks would also educate the village officers in cases where there has been a wrong nomenclature of the disease.

Revenue Officers may also bring home to the village officers, the importance of these mortality returns and of reporting contagious diseases promptly, during the course of Jamabandi and inspection tours.

seventy one castrations were performed in these Institutions as against sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty five - operations and twenty three thousand two hundred and twenty two castrations conducted in the previous year. The steady increase under these heads indicates the realisation by the ryots of the usefulness of surgical remedies, which they were abhorring in earlier years.

During the year Bangalore and Mysore Hospitals have been supplied with Bio-Ray apparatus for the treatment of chronic skin and nervous cases and necessary equipments were also provided to Assistant Superintendents to undertake - microscopical examinations at the Hospitals. These and the active co-operation of Assistant Superintendents at some of the Hospitals have popularised the work of these Institutions. That the ryots are appreciating the usefulness of these Institutions is indicated by the ready manner with which many a ryot and local Board is coming forward either in aiding the opening of a Dispensary or donating a free structure therefor.

8. Buildings.

During the year, the construction of the Veterinary Hospital buildings by Sahukar Gojjanur Channappa Setty at Sagar and Mr. U.S. Siva Rao at Chikmagalur were completed and these two buildings were handed over to the Department by donors under registered gift deeds. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore was graciously pleased to open these two buildings.

Rao Bahadur M.C. Ranga Iyengar paid a cash donation of Rs 5,000/- for the construction of type design Dispensary - buildings at Hole-narasipur. Messrs. T.S. Madappa and Padmarajiah have generously agreed to provide type design

buildings

buildings for the Veterinary Dispensaries at Nanjangud and Saligrama respectively, where the Dispensaries have been opened in other buildings, temporarily made available for the purpose from 1st July 1937.

Fair progress was made in the construction of the buildings at Anekal, Gubbi and Chintamani which are the donations of Messrs. Sarabhanna, Siddappa and Sanjeevappa respectively. Mr. Seenappa Setty has kindly consented to construct at his own cost a building for the proposed Dispensary at Srinivasapur.

9. Work in Villages.

In addition to the inoculations conducted in villages in various parts of the State against various diseases of Live Stock, the Veterinary Inspectors have also treated fifty two thousand eight hundred and forty five cases, operated on one thousand two hundred and forty one cases and have castrated forty one thousand sixty one animals in villages while on tour, as against one lakh six thousand one hundred and six animals treated, one thousand five hundred and sixty one operations conducted and fifty eight thousand two hundred and sixty four castrations done, during the previous year.

Ryots have been advised to make use of good stud bulls for breeding purposes and special attention has been paid for emasculating scrub bulls in such of the villages where stud bulls have been supplied. The pedigree stock registers are under issue to register the stock on scientific basis and it is hoped that this would be helpful in maintaining pedigree breeding. A survey of available stud bulls has also been made and it is learnt that seven hundred and thirty eight hallikar stud bulls and ninety seven Amrutmahal bulls are

available

available for service in the State. The Geographical distribution of these bulls has been indicated in the enclosed Map.

During the year poultry breeding in rural areas also received attention; Leghorn fowls and eggs were distributed in selected villages. Also in a few of the villages half bred Marino Rams were stationed for the improvement of the local breed. These formed important items in the Rural Reconstruction scheme for Model Villages.

White boars are being recommended for breeding and facilities have been created to ~~provide~~ supply these to persons interested in this industry on certain conditions, from the Zoological Gardens.

Thus it will be seen that every effort is being made to improve the Live Stock wealth of the ryots.

In the absence of epidemics, Salustries are sent out to perform castrations, provide treatment for ordinary ailing cases and to collect statistics of inoculations etc.

10. Cattle Fairs.

Seventy eight Cattle Fairs were held during the year and all of them were attended to by the Veterinary Inspectors. Some of the big cattle Fairs in Shimoga Division were stopped to prevent spread of infection, as Rinderpest broke out there. Usual propaganda work was done in these Cattle Fairs, besides running temporary dispensaries for attending to urgent cases of sickness among animals brought to the Fairs. The accommodation provided in many of these Cattle Fairs was inadequate and poor. It is the unfortunate Veterinarian and his staff who have to be at the Cattle Fair and live in the midst of the

Cattle

Cattle Fair ground from the commencement of the Fair up to the very last day, inhaling a very large quantity of dust all - through and it is very necessary that the Veterinary staff/so deputed should be provided with at least moderately suitable accommodation in the Jatra premises. I think it is worth while that the organising authorities are asked to put up a pucca small building, something like a stone Mantap, in each of the Cattle Fairs, so that the staff might have some little comfort at least during nights. By so doing, the authorities concerned could also save the recurring annual charges incurred in putting up temporary sheds each year.

11. Inspection of Jatka Ponies.

Fortunately the Jatka ponies are on the decrease on account of public having taken up mechanical transportation in urban areas now-a-days. The usual half yearly inspection of ponies by the Veterinary Officers in conjunction with the Police Officers were continued. District Police authorities have been very helpful in promoting kindness towards animals.

12. Meat Inspection.

It is a happy augury to note that the meat consuming public are gradually realising the importance and necessity of securing meat, certified to be wholesome by qualified - competent authorities and are moving for such inspections in their Municipal Councils in increasing numbers. Action is being taken to obtain a model type design of an abattoir at a very moderate cost for adoption, by small Municipalities. The set of rules framed for regulating the work in abattoirs is also under consideration.

13. Scientific Section.

Mr. K. Ranganatha Rao continued the work on Johne's Disease among cattle and parasitic diseases among the Live Stock in the State.

Under Johne's Disease Investigation, the Epizootological surveys for the incidence of Johne's Disease among the cattle in Bangalore and Mysore Cities were completed and maps and charts are being prepared. The American and English Johnin were submitted for comparative tests with avian Tuberculin and the local Johnin, on the experimental herd. The English Johnin was found superior and easier of application particularly when a large number of animals had to be tested. The local Johnin is being standardised. Serological tests as an aid to diagnosis is under investigation.

The Experimental herd having shown evidence of infection, ~~the experimental herd~~ is devided into two groups, one fed with minerals and other without, and equal number of these two groups are being treated with Ol: Chaulmoograe, the other halves being left as controls.

Thirty one postmortem examinations were undertaken of which these ten cases were found positive. Five hundred and sixty five specimens of all cases suspected for Johne's Disease were examined during the year and one hundred and seventy one of these were positive for Johne's Disease.

Under parasitic Diseases: All the Government flocks and some of the village flocks were dosed for parasites periodically during the year, under the agency of the local Veterinary Inspectors, using copper sulphate alone in one percent solution. The results are reported favourably. The cause of delayed oestrum among ewes in Government flocks, as a result of -

continuous

continuous dosings with copper sulphate was investigated during the year. From statistics collected it is evident that owing to starvation before and after dosing,- suggested to enable the dosing reaching the abomasum and first part of the bowel in sufficient concentrations,- coupled with errors in feeding, brought about debility resulting in delayed oestram. This has now been rectified, and with the revision of feeding programme, more than 50% of the ewes have come into oestrum during the year. Besides, the number of dosings and the interval between two dosings have also been revised.

The experimental treatment of pastures notorious for distomiasis undertaken last year in the canal area could not be continued during the year for want of field staff; medicinal treatment was however undertaken in affected cases by the local Veterinary Inspectors.

During the year, ~~he protected~~ was protected all the young stock of the Imperial Dairy Farm, by the Goat Virus alone method against Rinderpest.

~~He~~ Investigation was made an outbreak of Surra (Trypanasomiasis) among the buffaloes in Sir Dinshaw's Dairy Farm, Hebbal, and with his co-operation ~~treated~~ was treated the whole herd consisting of 60 buffaloes with Naganol or Bayer 205, and further mortality was controlled. ~~He investigated~~ An outbreak of Black-quarter was investigated among the young stock of the Imperial Dairy Farm, and ~~protected~~ was protected 63 heifers against the disease.

Ten thousand cubic centimeters of Urine Harmone were prepared during the year for the treatment of sterility among cows and impotency in Breeding Bulls. During the year, at the instance of the Veterinary Inspector, Bangalore City, a systematic examination for Ankylastomiasis among the pedigree

dogs

dogs belonging to Mrs. Cowdrey was undertaken and treatment of the dogs with carbon tetrachlorathylene was adopted with very satisfactory results.

Four hundred and ninety nine specimens were examined for the Department, and treatment was advised wherever necessary.

	Positive.	Negative.
Anthrax.	17	32
Black-quarter.	10	2
Coccidiosis.	3	2
Fowl Cholera.	3	7
Johne's Disease.	7	4
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	9	34
Piroplasmosis.	29	18
Rabies.	2	1
Skin Diseases.	3	2
Tuberculosis.	1	2
Trypanasomiasis.	7	64
Tumours.	3	-
Urine.	13 Samples.	-
Worms.	86	35
Milk.	7 Samples.	-
Miscellaneous.	69	27

14. Work done by the "VETERINARY RESEARCH OFFICER" (Dr. P.M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., D.Sc. (Germany) F.F.A.S. (France),

He engaged himself in Research work on some of the obscure diseases affecting the Live Stock in the State. With a view to collect first hand information at the spot on the diseases by studying the symptoms of typical cases both while alive and at Post-mortam examinations, he undertook considerable touring work in the State.

Diagnosis of diseases through careful observation of the course and development of their characteristic symptoms was accomplished in many instances. The prevalence of Anthrax among sheep and goats of Challakere and Gubbi Taluks, the attack of contagious pleuropheumonia in Goats at Rampur, the incidence of Ephemeral fever and Enterotoxaemia in the malnad areas of Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the occurence of Canine distemper

distemper among the street dogs of Devanhalli Taluk, the outbreak of Strangles among the military horses at Mysore and the existence of a host of poultry ailments, many of which are fatal to this class of live-stock, prevailing all over the State, were recognised on tours.

Examinations of the diseased tissues in the carcasses of animals at post-mortem was done in 17 cattle, 30 sheep, 19 goats, 256 fowls and 5 turkeys and contributed valuable material for Research. The details of post-mortem examination are given in Table II.

The Research work undertaken by him consisted of experiments designed towards the solution of some of the obscure diseases affecting the live-stock of the State. The most important diseases tackled were :-

1. Polypoid growths. The work begun last year on this most annoying disease of cattle of the palace dairy farm at Rayanakere, was set forth during the year under report and more valuable data were collected on the nature of the growths, significant among which is a definite proof of their malignancy in the internal organs, principally, the liver and lungs. This finding along with the carcinomatous nature of the cells constituting the growths, enabled one to label this disease scientifically as "Malignant epithelioma" or Carcinoma, - suggesting an interesting relationship with growths characterising Cancer of the horn as well as that of the eye. Inspired by this finding, an entirely new line of attack of this most insidious disease of the dairy cattle, is being planned.

2. Gastro-enteritis of the malnad. Continuation of last year's work on this devastating malady of the malnad cattle has further brought to light that it is essentially of the

nature

nature of an Entero-toxaemia. The incrimination of the intestinal microbial flora is being suspected and studies are undertaken with a view to corroborate the same and adopt suitable measures of treatment and prophylaxis.

3. Poultry Diseases. In view of the keenness, with which, the Government are endeavouring to popularise poultry farming as one of the important cottage industries in the State, one had to entertain the apprehension, that unless necessary investigations were undertaken, on the one hand to recognise the numerous diseases to which the fowl in Mysore is prone and on the other hand to work out effective measures of preventing them - certainly, the result of progressive research, poultry keeping in the State would never be a remunerative occupation. This work has already been started in the Serum Institute, but in order to keep pace with the rapid growth of the industry in the State, a detailed scheme of research work on disease problems was submitted to the Government and duly approved by them though provisionally for the next year. Under instructions from the Government a more elaborate scheme extending over a period of five years has been worked out for consideration of ~~the Animal Husbandry meeting of~~ the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which is to come of during ~~October~~ November next. If this is sanctioned, it is hoped, the State would be enabled to make substantial contributions towards the solution of one of the most pressing live stock problems of all India importance of the present day.

The routine laboratory work ~~of Dr. P.V. Narainswamy Naidu~~ comprised of the microscopical, cultural and serological - examination of the smears and tissues sent by the Veterinary Inspectors, as well as those collected by him during the course of investigation, with a view to elicit definite diagnosis and

advise

advise such measures of treatment and prophylaxis as the disease entailed. Where diagnosis through such tests was not possible, animal inoculation was resorted to. In all 168 blood smears, 508 tissue and 132 samples of other material such as milk, pus, urine and faeces including dung and droppings, were examined. 8 rabbits, 39 guinea pigs, 7 fowls, 17 pigeons, 11 calves and 15 sheep and goats were used for experimental inoculations. The details of laboratory examination of the above material are given in Table I.

Prophylactic inoculations against some contagious diseases of Live Stock, details of which are given in Table III, were undertaken by him or under his direct supervision, on the animals of the Rayankere Dairy Farm and of the Government Stations. Protective vaccinations against Anthrax, which has been a distressing epidemic of sheep in Challakere Taluk was undertaken by him with a special autogenous vaccine he has been able to prepare. As an experimental measure he has also tried to check the spread of strangles among the Military horses of Mysore, and Mysore Lancers with the help of an autogeneous vaccine prepared by him from material collected from actual ailing cases and has protected nearly 500 regimental animals with this.

TABLE I.

Statement of Laboratory Examination of Materials.

No.	Diseases.	Diagnosis positive. Blood Smears.	Tissue smears & tissues.	Other material, milk pus, urine, dung etc.	Diagnosis negative or uncognisable.	Total examined.
1.	Actinobacillosis.	-	7	2		
2.	Actino-micosis.	-	11	6		
3.	Aerytrike infection.	-	17	-		
4.	Anaemias.	54	19	-		
5.	Anthrax.	31	12	-		
6.	Black-quarter.	-	23	-		
7.	Chicken Pox.	-	38	-		
8.	Coccidiosis.	-	-	18		
9.	Contagious-pleuropneumonia.	-	9	-		
10.	Contagious pustular dermatisis.	-	3	-		
11.	Fowl Cholera.	8	-	-		
12.	Fowl pest.	-	47	-		
13.	Castroenteritis, of malnad.	-	31	5		
14.	Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia.	4	2	-		
15.	Easal polypoide.	-	9	-		
16.	Neuro lyaphomatosis.	29	86	-		
17.	Ottorrhoea.	-	-	17		
18.	Parasitism.	-	6	23		
19.	Rabies.	-	39	-		
20.	Ranikhet.	-	42	-		
21.	Roup.	-	93	-		
22.	Sheep-Pox.	-	8	-		
	Diagnosis negative or uncognisable.	42	26	31	129	
	Total.	168	508	132		779

TABLE. II.

Statement of Post Mortem Examination conducted on tour.

No.	Diseases.	Diseases for which diagnosis was positive.						Diagnosis negative or unrecognisable.	
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Dog.	Fowls.	Turkeys.		
1.	Aerytrike infection.	-	-	-	-	11	-		
2.	Anthrax.	-	24	16	-	-	-		
3.	Black-quarter.	1	-	-	-	-	-		
4.	Chicken-pox.	-	-	-	-	8	-		
5.	Coccidiosis.	-	-	-	-	11	-		
6.	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia.	-	3	3	-	-	-		
7.	Deficiency diseases.	-	-	-	-	23	-		
8.	Fowl pest.	-	-	-	-	13	-		
9.	Gastro-enteritis.	7	-	-	-	-	-		
10.	Gout.	2	-	-	-	-	-		
11.	Leucaemia.	-	-	-	-	17	-		
12.	Nasal polypoida.	4	-	-	-	-	-		
13.	Neuro lymphomatosis.	-	-	-	-	29	-		
14.	Parasitism.	-	-	-	-	18	-		
15.	Rabies.	-	-	-	1	-	-		
16.	Raniket.	-	-	-	-	36	3		
17.	Roup.	-	-	-	-	53	-		
18.	White scour.	3	-	-	-	-	-		
	Diagnosis negative or unrecognisable.	3	2	-	-	9	-	14	
	Total post mortem conducted.	18	29	19	-	227	5		299

TABLE III.

Statement of inoculations conducted.

No.	Places.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.	Strangle
		Black-quarter.	Serum simultaneous.	Goat Virus alone.		
1.	Palace Dairy Farm, Rayankere.	143	147	63	-	-
2.	Palace Dairy, Chickenahalli.	-	4	150	-	-
3.	Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.	-	-	328	-	-
4.	Cattle Breeding Station, Basur.	-	-	342	-	-
5.	Hirehalli, Challakere Taluk.	-	-	-	176	-
6.	Mysore Horse, Mysore.	-	-	-	-	98
7.	Mysore Lancers, Bangalore.	-	-	-	-	376
	T o t a l :	143	151	883	176	474

All the Institutions were inspected by the concerned Divisional Officers and the stock in each Institution was checked and verified with Divisional Office Inventories. Divisional Offices were inspected by me.

My special thanks are due to all the Deputy Commissioners and District Board Presidents for having taken special interest in the activities of this Department. I am thankful to Mr. Varadaraj Pillay, Amildar of Chintamani for his keen interest in the activities of the department.

Finally, I acknowledge the good work of another year, that has been turned out both by the Executive Officers and Clerical staff of the Department.

SUPERINTENDENT,
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

DKV.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the work done in the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1936-37.

Sl.No.	Particulars.		Number.
1.	Number of fresh cases admitted to the Institutions.		2,50,227
2.	Total of daily attendance for the year.		4,72,112
3.	Number of castrations performed in the Institutions.		26,571
4.	Number of surgical operations performed in the Institutions.		19,121
5.	Number of villages visited.		13,163
6.	Number of cases treated on tour.		52,845
7.	Total number of castrations performed outside headquarters including the work of castration demonstrators, if any.	Bulls.	24,767
		Sheep & Goats.	16,206
		Others,	88
8.	Number of surgical operations performed on tour.		1,241
9.	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest pending further attention on 1st July 1936.		..
10.	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest registered during 1936-37.		124
11.	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest attended to during 1936-37.		106
12.	Number of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1936.		6
13.	Do. registered during 1936-37.		1,414
14.	Do. Anthrax attended during 1936-37.	(a). Personally.	362
		(b). By written instructions.	1,049
		(c). By writing off for want of supply of inoculations material in time.	3
15.	Number of outbreaks of H.S. pending on 1st July 1936.		6
16.	Do. registered during 1936-37.		456
17.	Do. H.S. attended to during 36-37	(a). Personally.	295
		(b). By written instructions.	161
18.	Number of outbreaks of Black Quarter pending on 1st July 1936.		14
19.	Do. registered during 1936-37.		1,273
20.	Do Black quarter attended during 1936-37.	(a). Personally.	916
		(b). Could not be attended to for want of time.	13
		(c). Number cancelled after V.I's visit.	41
		(d). By written Instructions.	289
21.	Number of outbreaks of Sheep-pox pending on 1st July 1936.		3
22.	Do. registered during 1936-37.		226
23.	Do. attended to during 1936-37 personally.		229
24.	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1937.		17
25.	Do. registered during 1936-37.		2,222
26.	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1936-37.	(a). Personally.	889
		(b). By written instructions.	1,387
27.	Total number of outbreaks detected.	(a). Personally on tour.	262
		(b). C.M.R. in Taluk Office.	3,081
28.	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through	(a). C.V.D. 10 B.	1,419
		(b). C.V.D. 10 C.	554
		(c). From other source.	399
29.	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest.	(a). S.S. Method.	1,295
		(b). S.A. Method.	..
		(c). Goat Virus alone.	38,520
30.	Number of inoculations performed against Anthrax.		19,992
31.	Do. Black quarter.	(a). By Filtrate B.Q.	50
		(b). By Filtrate and Serum.	564
		(c). By Bacterin.	87,481
32.	Number of Vaccinations performed against Sheep Pox.		41,115
33.	Number of inoculations performed against Haemorhagic Septicaemia.		30,356
34.	Number of Cattle Fairs held in the area during 1936-37.		78

35. Number of cattle Fairs attended by the Veterinary Inspector.		78
36. Number of cattle Fairs Village Panchayat Conferences held.		6
37. Number of Cattle Fairs Village Panchayat Conferences attended.		6
38. Number of Stud Bulls available in the area.	Hallikar.	738
	Amritmahal.	97

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

APPENDIX. B.

Statement showing the Number of outbreaks of Epidemic Cattle Diseases attended to in the area during the year 1936-37

Sl. No.	District.	No. of Institutions.	Rinder pest.	Anthrax.	Haem. Sept.	Black Qrtr.	Sheep Pox.	Other cont. Diseases.	Total for 1936-37.	Total for 1935-36.
1.	Mysore .	13	..	378	81	122	20	675	1276	1554
2.	Hassan.	7	2	55	125	325	22	410	939	1137
3.	Tumkur.	9	..	172	36	226	34	234	702	873
4.	Chitaldrug.	9	10	119	68	54	37	127	415	579
5.	Shimoga.	8	39	238	43	36	2	243	601	682
6.	Kadur.	6	55	45	28	35	3	176	342	387
7.	Bangalore.	10	..	223	27	303	24	239	816	1160
8.	Kolar.	10	..	184	48	159	88	169	648	742
Total for 1936-37		..	106	1414	456	1260	230	2273	5739	..
Total for 1935-36.		..	5	1308	547	752	138	4364	..	7114

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of inoculations done against Epidemic diseases in the State during the year 1936-37.

Sl. No.	District.	No.of Institutions.	Rinderpest. G.V.	Rinderpest. S.S.	Rinderpest. S.A.	Black Qrtr.	Haem. Sept.	Anthrax.	Sheep Pox.	Fowl Chol.	Total for 1936-37.	Total for 1935-36.
1.	Mysore.	13	..	..	..	7161	1135	4049	3772	130	16247	14933
2.	Hassan.	7	1252	460	..	11851	6819	2249	3183	36	25850	20885
3.	Tumkur.	9	..	..	..	23667	3167	4067	5247	216	36364	19649
4.	Chitaldrug.	9	1926	752	..	4077	9133	1180	9034	..	26102	31044
5.	Shimoga.	8	13403	47	..	558	4644	645	190	..	19487	19588
6.	Kadur.	6	21839	..	..	1036	1439	1295	..	195	25804	5378
7.	Bangalore.	10	100	36	..	30063	1382	3470	3660	27	38738	29902
8.	Kolar.	10	..	..	..	9682	2637	3037	16029	..	31385	12783
Total for 1936-37.		..	38520	1295	..	88095	30356	19992	41115	604	219977	..
Total for 1935-36.		..	1423	288	50	50432	47132	18886	24431	720	..	143362

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the State during the year 1936- 1937.

Sl. No.	District.	No. of Institutions.	Fresh cases admitted.	Total cases attended.	Castrations performed.			Number of other operations.
					Bulls.	Sheep & goats.	Others.	
1.	Mysore.	13	54001	108475	2074	999	26	3738
2.	Hassan.	7	24889	41315	2819	738	8	1379
3.	Tumkur.	9	32376	54441	6150	1610	44	2835
4.	Chitaldrug.	9	22441	43622	3193	643	69	1394
5.	Shimoga.	8	29080	52437	775	160	18	1397
6.	Kadur.	6	21014	37857	935	198	2	841
7.	Bangalore.	10	38728	79081	2028	1072	7	4945
8.	Kolar.	10	27698	54884	2162	815	26	2592
Total for 1936-37.		..	250227	472112	20136	6235	200	19121
Total for 1935-36.		..	283603	522295	16707	6174	341	16285

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

APPENDIX. * E.

Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Officers in the State for the year 1936-37.

Sl. No.	District.	No.of Institutions.	No.of cases treated.	Castrations done on tour			Operations done on tour.	Cattle fairs attended.	Village Panchayat attended
				Cattle	Sheep & Goats.	Others.			
1.	Mysore.	13	10762	3292	2776	24	214	10	..
2.	Hassan.	7	5779	3050	3181	1	50	10	1
3.	Tumkur.	9	4819	4521	3066	16	124	19	..
4.	Chitaldrug.	9	6738	4118	1793	10	90	2	1
5.	Shimoga.	8	5841	2367	177	26	177	1	..
6.	Kadur.	6	6949	2579	547	4	98	..	..
7.	Bangalore.	10	6796	2313	2754	3	246	11	1
8.	Kolar.	10	5161	2527	1912	4	242	25	3
Total for 1936-37.		..	52845	24767	16206	88	1241	78	6
Total for 1935-36.			106106	32534	24920	810	1561	112	12

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the State from contagious diseases, during the year 1936-37.

District.	Rinderpest.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Anthrax.	Black Quarter.	Foot & Mouth.	Surra.	Red water.	Parastic diarrhoea.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.
1. Bangalore.	..	98	366	750	18	..	..	104	171	1507
2. Kolar.	..	84	304	333	151	..	..	68	1518	2548
3. Mysore.	5	141	415	270	318	1	2	437	187	1776
4. Hassan.	51	363	125	849	53	..	..	251	299	1991
5. Tumkur.	..	45	229	676	98	..	..	112	116	2320
6. Chitaldrug.	85	300	237	215	22	..	..	45	895	1799
7. Kadur.	556	22	54	140	11	2	6	72	89	952
8. Shimoga.	381	137	359	48	33	..	..	70	281	1289
Total for 1936-37.	1078	1190	2069	3281	704	3	8	1159	4600	14092
Total for 1935-36.	53	1935	2041	1677	1175	3	27	1960	2696	11567

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D./ Bangalore.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels, during the year 1936-37.

Sl. No.	Name of District.	Percentage of Returns received from the Patels.	Remarks.
1.	Bangalore. ..	69 per cent.	
2.	Kolar. ...	73 "	
3.	Mysore. ..	72 "	Average for the year 1936-37. 71 %
4.	Hassan. ..	67 "	Average for the year 1935-36. 74.25 %
5.	Tumkur. ..	74 "	
6.	Chitaldrug. ..	80 "	
7.	Shimoga. ..	83 "	
8.	Kadur. ..	81 "	

SUPERINTENDENT,
C.V.D. Bangalore.

Summary of results of Preventive Inoculations in the State during the year 1936-37.

Names of diseases against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Source of product.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks.	Bovine population of affected villages.	Number of animals which died un-inoculated in course of outbreaks.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of inoculated animals which died of the diseases.		
						Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
R.P.		Mysore Serum Institute.	106	106	45024	881	..	..	38520 G.V) 1295 S.S)			185		
B.Q.			715	1049	194085	2251			88095			81		
Anth.			116	506	52137	536	..	2,190	17232	..	2760	14	..	362
H.S.			160	316	62622	963	..	133	29072	..	1284	27	..	50
Sh.P.			150	191	66007	..	..	4477	..	..	41115	..	..	843
Fl.Ch.			4	4	3000	..	..	1651	..	..	604	..	..	207

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section CV

File No. 23-37

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. D3474
1 Report

To

The Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Bihar

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the Administration report of the C.V.D. for the year 1936-37 together with the reviews of the Govt. of India and to request that the same may be caused to be printed in Hindi & the usual number of copies as noted in the margin printed & kept ready for being bound with the Govt. review thereon which will be sent to you in due course.

Date of issue..... 10-11-37

Signed by Mr K. Subba Rao

7 to this office
250 copies
250 copies to the Govt. of Bihar.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

Examined by.....

of the depart-
Two more copies may be
kindly arranged to be sent direct
to the Director of Agriculture for verification
& approval before final copies
are struck off.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
6.11.37
for Director of Agriculture
Bihar

Memo No D 3475.

Copy to the Director of Agriculture.
with reference to his letter No RC 287-Agr.
1057 37-38 dated 1/11/37

Yours faithfully
6.11.37
for Director of Agriculture
Bihar

9.11.37.